mix well together. -In well-provided armics traveling kitchens are ared, which are capable of cooking on the march, ashat immediately on balting the troops can be supplied; with coffee and soup. Three or four of these to cach a same regiment would have prevented the disaster of Bull a spec

-A foot-soldier travels in one minute, in time, 90 steps, 70 yards, 23 miles an hour; quick 110 steps, 86 yards, 3 miles an hour; double-quick om 165 steps, 151 yards, 5 miles an hour.

-A man occupies in the ranks a front of 20 in hea a continuous line of 50,000 men, therefore, is nearly like

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Frem Cur Own Correspondent.

TURIN. Aug. 28, 1861. Two questions now keep the press of Europe in suspense-the Roman and the Hungarian difficulties. As regards Rome, Ricasoli, and with him all Italy, knows that the Neapolitan troubles cannot come to any settlement so long as the ex-King of Naples is allowed to foment insurrection and provide it with money, arms, and ammunition, and in case of reverses with an asylum, under the protection of the French garrison always anxious to do the behests of the Papal Court. The Italian Minister at Paris insists, therefore, upon a solution of the Roman question, and the English fleet in the Gulf of Naples is quite sufficient to dispel any idea of a Muratist restoration, if such should be Napoleon's scheme. As to the cession of Sardinia, it is pure nonsense, whatever Mazzini, Roebuck. Kinglake, Horsman, and Sir Robt. Peel may say to the contrary. No Hebrew statesman would ever dare to think of giving up the island, since even the peaceful Turinese would rise in rebellion against such a plan, which, wounding the most sacred feelings of the Italian nation, would at once drive all the peninsula into the arms of Republican revolution. I can assure you from the publican revolution. I can assure you from the highest source that no such proposition has ever been made to the Cabinet of Turin. Ricasoli, on the contrary, now takes a high ground against the French occupation of Rome, and hopes within two months to carry the day. Napoleon's celebrated pamphlet writer, M. de Gérronière, has recently got the order to write a new pamphlet, to prepare the world for the final solution of the problem which, within the last years, has risen to such magnitude as to embarass both Italy and France. Th Pope feels the approach of the crisis, and lately sent a circular dispatch to the Courts of Madrid, Brussels, Munich, Berlin, Vicana, and St. Peters-burg, that is to say, to all the Governments which have not yet recognized the Italian Kingdom, complaining against the hypocrisy of the French protection, and declaring that nothing short of an alliance of all these Powers can save the temporal power of the Pope, which he considers the only power of the Pope, which he considers the only basis of anthority in Europe. His temporal power swept away, the principles of revolution are triumphant all over Europe. This circular, mentioned first by the French paper Siecle, seems to be the last feather which breaks the camel's back.

As soon as the Roman question is settled, the Venetian question gets new importance. Italy cannot be read to be suffered by the property of pairs.

Victor Emanuel has no other choice than to continue the course of conquest and annexation until he reaches the Alps and upper Adriatic, or to hand his sceptre to the Republicans. Should England not be able until the coming Spring to induce Francis Joseph to sell his incumbered kingdom of Venetia, war becomes in evitable. Upon this point there is but one opinion in Italy. Victor Emanuel, Ricasoli, and Garibaldi speak it openly out. This certainty of the irre-pressible conflict between Italy and Austria gives strength to the Hungarians, to endure at present all the vexations of the Austrian Government, and to refuse all the allurements held out for the case if Hungary should send deputies to the Imperial Council. Up to the last moment the Diet continued its resistance to the new fangled Austrian Constitution, and clung to the ancient laws and Constitution of Hungary, protesting against any change by the plenitude of the Emperor's power. The Vienna Ministers, therefore, dissolved the Diet, without. however, daring to go at once to the extreme of the state of siege and military law. The Diet separated with a solemn protest, exhorting the municipalities to keep strictly to the laws, to submit passively to anti-constitutional proceedings, but to avoid both a violent conflict with the brute force of the supreme power and a moral suicide, by giving their dismissions. Each municipal officer is to be until driven away by force. The refusal to puillegal taxes is maintained, and the military The refusal to pay the quartered upon the reluctant proprietors can scarce-ly levy one quarter of the arrears.

The position of the Austrian Empire is now the

following: Out of thirty-five millions of inhabitants sixteen millions, inhabiting two-thirds of the Empire, that is to say, the Venetians, Istrians, Tridentines, Croatians, Hungarians, and Transylvamans, refuse to acknowledge Schmerling's famous Constitution, and send members to the Imperial Council. Of the remaining nineteen millions, fiv millions of Poles and Bohemians have self their deputies to Vienna, but only in order to create difficulties, ready to withdraw from the representation whenever the question of a new Imperial loan will be brought before the Council. Thus Chevalier Schmerling can count only on the representatives of about fourteen millions of Germans and of about fourteen inmouser to legislate no Slavoniaus, who are in September to legislate no only for themselves but also for twenty millions o only for themselves but also for twenty millions o Francis Joseph's resistant subjects. Whether such proceedings can inspire confidence in the moneyed world remains to be seen. This m know; the Austrian five per cent Metalliques

are quoted at 47, while the Italian five per cents fetch 71, and the Indians are above par.

The Turkish reforms were of short breath; the Sultan's household is reformed, but not the condition of the empire. The hostilities in Bosnia and Montenegro continue, and Servia is on the point of joining the movement. Poland continues in a state of agitation.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Aug. 30, 1961. Once there was an African owned by a Senator. This Republican being no Christian, not even a Democrat, observing that his slave was a likely boy, gave him a good education and his freedom. Instead of farcically desiring to be taken back, or of tragically cutting his ex-master's throat, the manumitted chattel fell to writmg comedies. These were brought out with success on the Metropolitan stage by that skillful manager and popular favorite, the high comedian Ambairus. A particular passage in one of them brought down the house then, if we are to believe the statement, made indeed sometime afterward, and by a reporter, who was himself an African, although a Saint of fair reputation in the Church; it has had a most successful run since, through Latin grammars and dictionaries of classical quotations, into Parliamentary and Fourthof-July speeches, newspaper articles and other

rhetorical wastes. Yes, Sir! Homosum [argo]; humani nihil a me alicano put-The sentiment, being expressed in a dead language, in felt to be true, and is met by responsive rumors of applause and cries of that's so ! from the assembled white fellow-citizens.

But is there not really a non-sequetur in Terence's line! Whether a human thing may not be alien to

en stamp," for instance) is therefore a brothclood or by specific equality ! " Do the phystellectual, and moral particularities that dish the human groups scattered over the surthe globe argue the existence of radical difs among them? Or rather, notwithstanding ances to the contrary, is man essentially the verywhere? In other words, is there but one , or are there several species of men ?"

new work of M. de Quatrefarges, entitled & de l'Espece Humaine, Unity of the Human s, is devoted to an examination of this comely modern, deeply interesting question. Smo. volume of 414 pages is the revised edia series of eight articles lately published in as successive numbers of the Rezue des Deux s, which were but the careful reëditing of lecelivered by the author in his courses of 1856 60, as Professor of Anatomy and Ethnology at useum of Natural History (Jardins des s). Although the mere authority of a name have but little weight in our judgment of a ic work, it is not out of place here to note. de Quatrefarges had fairly earned his acahonors and professor's chair by years of labor as an experimental zoologist and phys-His whole life had been a preparation for

his ed sparatively recent entrance upon the special study of Anthropology. The student beginning in that science, and the general reader of the Gentle-man's Library, without which it will be incomdete, can find no better text-book or comprehenave survey of the actual state of that science than is here offered. It is rich in facts, cautious in statement, logical in argument, methodical in principle, beautifully clear in definition and arrang ment, courteous in manner toward his opponents, the polygenists, readable as to style, free from

prejudice of sect or school.

To assert now that this is a perfect work would be an exaggeration that no one could be more ready deprecate than its author, who never deals in idle assertion. He is too well aware of the difficul-ties and arduous duties of scientific demonstration to pretend that he has overcome and fulfilled them and left nothing for successors to add. What he does pretend is, that, starting from the initial question quoted above, with universally accepted question truths of science as his base of operations, and making a long detour through the vegetable and animal singdoms, of whose subjects-already submitted to he unquestioned laws of natural history-he makes allies, he comes triumphantiy to this main conclu-sion, that "all men form but one species," no real objection being left in the way that has not been re duced from seemingly formidable to very trifling proportions. Other conclusions, in whose way stand nothing but slight probabilities and purely the-oretical possibilities, are that this species originated in one locality only, probably a very limited one, and that every indication points to some region in Central Asia as the first cradle of the human species.

To show that M. de Quatrefarges does not jump

to these conclusions, the table of contents of this chapter of his book will help. He begins at the beginning with the empires and kingdoms of nature, letting us know at the outset that he is treating his subject specially, though not quite exclusively, from the point of view natural history. Proceeding as the classifiers of all schools, as Linnens and Lamark had proceeded, he separates man from all other beings in general and from other organized beings in particular, because to the phenomena common with him and them, he adds other phenomenamon with him and them, he adds other phenomena of an entirely distinct order. These are the facts of morality and religionism [whose universality is satisfactorily proved against the contrary testimony of insufficient witnesses, in following pages], the cause whence they emanate; they characterize and separate the human kingdom from the annual kingdom proper, exactly as the facts of vitality and their engendering cause characterize the vegetable kingdom and isolate it from the subjects of the mineral kingdom. Now, is this human kingdom com posed of one or several species? There is no dis pute about genera. This being a problem of which man himself, so to speak, is the unknown quantity, cannot be solved by man. We must turn then to the vegetables and animals, where all naturalists admit the existence of species; and ask of them what is to be understood by the word, by what marks we are to recognize the thing species? Here let me paranthetically insert a few of our author's definitions, which stand out in such beautifully-clear contrast with the confusion of terms and consequently of ideas in which and by which our "anthropologists of the American school" induige and are misled: To follow Linnaeus, then, step by step, the definition of man, his characterisque as we should say in zoology, is this: Man is a body; or better, an organized, living, sentient being, moving spontaneously, endorced with morality and religios ity. Species is the collectivity [l'ensemble] of indi-riduals more or less similar to each other, icho are descended or may be considered as having descended succession of families. Variety may be defined: An individual or a collectivity of individuals belonging to the same sexual generation, distinguished from the other representatives of the same species by one or more exceptional characters [caractères]. then, will be the collectivity of similar individuals belonging to one same species, having received and transmitting by means of generation the characters of primitive rariety.
Seventy pregnant pages are devoted to the justi-

fication and confirmation of these admirably clear and exhaustive definitions. Then come treatises on the variability and fixity of species, the production of varieties and races, the graduated transition from race torace; on the nature and extent of variations in animal and vegetable races; on the origin and formation of animal races, accompanied by constant, careful observation of the influence of the medium (milien), and by constant logically inferred medium (mines), and by constant logically interest application by analogy of the general, scientifically assured and accepted laws of physiology in the animal and vegetable, to the subjects of the human kingdom. Pereditary inducees and those of medium "pon generations; natural and artificial selection, the formation of new races; the extremely eresting questions of hybridation and of melissage -that is, crossings between species and crossing races, examined with reference always to an application by analogy of assured results to the cross breeding between human groups—the chapters treating of these themes bring us to the 280th page, and to this conclusion: "We shall thus come to and to this conclusion: find as an initial term, a unique primitive pair Did this unique pair ever really exist ! Or were beginning several absolutely similar couples? This is a question of fact, which science cannot discuss, for neither observation nor experi-ment furnishes the slightest data. All that it can assert is, that things are as if each species had commenced by a single pair, and this conclusion rigorously deduced from the facts of the case, is patently but one of the terms of our definition of

The largest remaining portion of the volume is taken up with a calm examination and refutation, point by point, of objections to the doctrine of specific unity of man, as those objections are set forth by polygenists generally, and by polygenists of the erican school," particularly, Knox, Nott, Gildden, Morton, are rigorously maitreated with all the force and courtesy of an enemy in full scientific action, generous in the consciousness of his strength but severely faithful to the only cause of which he is a partisan, the cause of truth. One whole chapter is given to a critical rejutation of the position assumed by Agassiz, in his "sketch of the natural provinces of the animal world, and their relation to the different types of man." Finally, is a curiously interesting chapter on the migrations of men, and on the peopling of Polynesia and America.

On the last page of his book, M. de Quatrefarges writes as follows: "Examined from the point of writes as follows: "Examined from the point of view of general physiology, man has shown us everywhere the phenomena that characterize on and the same species. Direct investigation has led and the same species. Direct investigation has led us then to admit the unity of the human species. Hence the necessary result, that theories founded on the multiplicity of the human species could not be true. The partisans of these theories, however, had opposed to our conclusions various objections. ve taken these objections, one by one, we have exposed them to the recognized as ruling all living beings except man: everywhere we have seen that they were in open hostility with these facts and these laws. This

the less real, of the truth of our doctrine. Throughout all this work, we believe that we have not for a moment deviated from the route laid out at the out-A man of science, it is from science al that we have sought arguments in favor of what we hold to be the truth. Botany, zoology, physiology, medical statistics, zoological geography, have furnished us with the main arguments; to meet a final objection, we have had recourse to physical geography, properly so called, to the general physical conour earth, to history. But not once have we called in aid considerations of morality, philos ophy, or religion."

No, and this is worth bearing in mind in the case, M. de Quatrefarges does not appear as moralist, philauthropist, bibliophile, or bibliomane; but simply, solely, as a scientific naturalist, a partisan of truth only. He is neither theologian ner philauthropist; he has nothing to say directly against Slavery; he is not even philosopher; he is naturalist, physiologist, naturalist. But since biblical men have mingled so largely and confus-ingly with all late views of anthropological questions. I can't do better than to close this imperfect notice of the excellent book of M. de Quatrefarges with a brief quotation of his views in this regard. I have already sufficiently shown that he is neither a scholastic nor a free-thinking bigot. If there be scholastic nor a free-timing logot. If there easy thing to choose between the two, I should say, as a general thing, that old-fashioned bigotry is quite preferable to the bigotry of liberalism. The spirit is the same, but the bigotry of liberalism is more illogical and more indecent. Let that pass, however, and return to our scientific academician, who, among other good things apropos of theoretic and other prejudices, says, happily, these: "On "the ground of scientific exegoris, the Free"Thinkers have not much to reproach the Devotces There are two ways of being the slave of a book or of an opinion. He who denies everywhere and always what he finds or thinks he finds in either, is no more free from prejudice than he who blindly offirms. To look to the Bible for reasons for or against a question is to attempt to resolve it by arguing as to the truth or falsity of a dogma; is to mix science with considerations of an entirely different order. It matters little whether the starting-point be an affirmation or a negation; it is none the less theology for being theology reversed."

I have left myself neither time nor paper-space add a word of notice of other new French be Of these, some brief note in the immediate future, appendixed to the ordinary weekly report of your Paris correspondent.

A PSALM FOR FAST DAY.

From a multitude of "verses written for the occasion," we turn to Watts's Psalms and Hymns, that good old book, which but a few years since had place next to the Bible in every Christian family, and find a Psalm so exactly fitting for the present bour that we copy it in preference to any original article now at

By ISAAC WATTS. Tune: Windsor. LORD, hast Thou cast the nation off ! Must we forever mourn Wilt thou indulge immortal wrath? Shall mercy ne'er return!

The terror of one frown of Thine Melts all our strength away; Like men that totter, drunk with wine, We tremble in dismay.

Our Nation trembles at Thy stroke, And dreads thy lifted hand! Oh, heal the people Thou hast broke, And save the sinking land.

Lift up Thy banner in the field. For those who fear Thy name: Defend Thy people with Thy shield, And put our foce to shame,

Go with our armies to the fight, Their guardian and their God; In vain Confederate powers unite Against Thy lifted rod.

Our troops shall gain a wide renown By Thine assisting hand: T is God who treads the mighty down, And makes the feeble stand.

For The N. Y. Tribune. THE NORTHMEN ARE COMING.

BY GEORGE PERRY.

THE Northmen are coming. Oho! oho! The Northmen are coming, Oho! oho! The Northmen, the Northmen, The warriors of Freedom The Northmen are coming, Oho! cho!

Their star-spangled banners I see, I see! The plume-crested horsemen I sec, I see! Down mountain and valley the hosts are streaming

And shouting the battle cry, "One and Free." The real of their bugles I hear, I hear! The clanger of trumpets I bear, hear!

The banners outflame like the blazing morn, O'er billows of bayonet, sword and spear. The Northmen are coming, &c. With rattle of musket, they come, they come!

With thunder of cannon, they come, they come With tempest of fire, and storm of steel, To drive out the traitors from Freedom's home. The Northmen are coming, &c.

The boom of their cannon is Tyranny's knell; Wherever they battle shall Liberty dwell; They fight for the holiest hope of man. They triumph with Washington, Bruce, and Tell. The Northmen are coming, &c.

They come with the banners our sires unfurled, Unfurled for the exile, the bondman, the world, And Heaven shall speed their victorious march Till Liberty's foes to the dust be burled. The Northmen are coming, &c.

PATRIOTIC PRAYER. - Bishop McIlvaine of Cincinl nati has issued four prayers for the use of the Episcopa-Churches in that Diocese on the Fast Day appointed by the President. Three of them are confessions of individual and national sins and supplications for the pardon of their offenses. The fourth, which we subjoin, is a petition for the guidance of our rulers and the

overthrow of traitors:
"Grant, O Lord, to all such as are intrusted with the government and protection of the nation Thy most gracious guidance and support. Graft in their hearts a deep sense of their dependence on Thy power and favor, and incline them with all humility to seek the same. May the fear of the Lord be their wisdom; Thy favor, and incline them with a talking is same. May the fear of the Lord be their wisdom; Thy word their light, and the Cross of Christ their glory. May the blessing of God abide upon our forces, by land and by sea. In the cause of rightful order and the support of just and equal laws, against sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion have they gone forth. May they be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might, hating iniquity, fearing God, and obeying His word. For every duity give them courage and strength; in all adversities and sufferings give them patience, and a heart to seek consolation in Thee. Prosper them in every undertaking of which Thou shalt approve; and make them, among all people, examples and ministers of kindsess, compassion, and forgiveness, protecting the helpless, and doing good to the needy. Visit with Thy sustaining and saving mercies the sick, the wounded, the prisoner, the fatherless, and the widow, in their affiction. Prepare to meet Thee ali such as may lose their lives in this condict; and at last such as may lose their lives in this conflict; and at last unite us all in the blessedness of Thy everlasting king-dom, through Jesus Christ our most blessed Lord and Savior. Amen."

LAUNCH .- The yacht On-ka-kye (dancing feather), owned by Mr. Daniel Von Osdoll of the U.S. Revenue service, was successfully launched from the pier foot of Whitehall street on Friday. She is of rather less than 45 tuns burden, has many peculiarities of model, and is fastened on an entirely new plan. She will be sloop rigged, and will belong to the Harlem Yacht Me entice men stiet unt Mretpet a mon (with the freshit pue bean a new brook thenky married done

HOW IT LOOKS AT A BISTANCE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

GOTHA, Germany, Aug. 12, 1861. That the hearty sympathy of the German People is with us in our struggle for the preservation of the Union, I have already told you. It is, however, the sympathy of a spectator, who, while wishing all success to one party, is yet cool enough to criticise its movements, untouched by that passionate partisanship in which all judgment is swamped. The intervening Atlantic is like a breadth of Time, as well as space, and the events which transpire on the other side attain something of the character of History by the time they reach here. At home, the most steadfast of us is more or less a reed, yielding to the blast of popular excitement, which now blows this way and now that, as fierce as it is fickle. Even here, also, the heart of a born American-like some far-off inland lake which has a subterranean connection with the searises or sinks in harmony with the native ebb and flow. Yet one may steady his views somewhat by contact with these intelligent spectators, of whose good-will he is assured, and whose capacity for criticism he may acknowledge when it is directed toward movements which, having a universal application, can be everywhere understood. There are few men in Europe who are capable of analyzing our political conflicts, but the suppression of a Rebellion by force of arms at once throws the subject into a general category of historical events, where-especially in its military phases-it may be intelligently comprehended and discussed by thousands.

Let me, therefore, without repeating the opinions of any particular individual, endeavor to give you a general reflex of the German view of the manner in which the struggle has been conducted thus far. I shall do this as impartially as possible, without intruding my own opinionssimply contining my labors to the collation of the various expressions which I have heard, and giving you a fair average of the whole.

On reaching Germany, two months ago, I found it difficult to convince any person that the rebels would make a stand, after discovering that the Federal Government had earnestly decided on their subjugation. Two things were not at all understood here-the actual oligarchy which exists under the name of a Republic, in the Cotton States, and the boundless ignorance and vanity of the Southern people. This oligarchy, involved in a struggle for life or death, has in these elements of Southern character the readiest materials for the organization of a desperate resistance. The preponderance of men, money, credit, and munitions of war in the loyal States in combination with the blockade of the Southern ports and the absence of any help from abroad for the robels, rendered (I am giving the German view) opposition hopeless, and the seceding States would soon return to their allegiance to the Federal Government.

This view, however, was based on the supposi tion that our Government would institute a vigorous reassertion of its authority wherever possible-that there would be a thorough cleaning out of traitors from public places-that the line between Loyalty and Rebeilion would be drawn sharp and clear, and the geographical boundaries of the latter be contracted as closely possible-that, while abstaining for the present, perhaps, from a military advance into the rebellions territory, it would "possess and occupy" every point which the enemy might otherwise hold to its disadvantage; in short, that our Government would act very much as a strong. centralized European Power would set, under simi lar circumstances. If the right of a State to secede did not exist-if the Federal authority was indeed paramount, under the Constitution-the rest followed as a matter of courses.

For instance, I was asked long ago, by those more familiar with the strategical points: Why is the construction of butteries allowed, opposite Fort Pickens, now that the garrison is reënforced and the fort itself declared to be impregnable! Why are not Arlington Hights seized and fortified? Why (this was after a large number of Union troops had reached Washington) are the Rebels allowed to intrench themselves at Manassas? I could only declare, in answer, that I presumed the Government must have some good reason for its delay. "The Union troops are not yet properly exercised and ready for the field, no doubt," said an officer, "but, if the reports from the South are true, the Rebels are no better prepared. Here are points which appear to be of great importance. utterly neglected. Do your officers receive a military education?" In fact, the questions most frequently asked, are: "What kind of officers have you? Are they competent to conduct the operations of so large an army? Or are they not mostly lawyers and politicians, who have never seen military service?" Then came the news of the affairs at Great Bethel and Vienna. which so far seemed to justify such suspicions, that I could only answer: "Wait a little. These are blunders incident to the beginning of a campaign. When an important battle is fought, it will be differently officered."

And now -The successes at Carthage and Rich Mountain were received here with genuine satisfactionthe former especially, since Col. Sigel is remembered for the part he took in the Revolution in Baden, in 1849. Patterson's advance into Virginia, retreat, readvance and inaction, excited the greatest surprise, and I regretted that I could give no estisfactory explanation of these movements. While, on the one hand, the delay of McDowell's forward movement excited equal surprise, the action of Congress was accepted as a sufficient guaranty of the energy of the Government, and our friends were disposed to wait patiently for a satisfactory solution. The popular clamor for an immediate advance, at all hazards, was interpreted as an illustration of the American fondness for excitement. The patriotic spirit of the people must be kept alive by accounts of "Great Battles." There has been a good deal of badinage, on account of the fights at Philippi, Bethel, and Falling Waters being announced under the head of "Battle."

Let me be candid and say that to the Gorman mind we are a great people, but sadly destitute of great men. We have clamor, clamor everywhere, boundless patriotic spirit, immense self-sacrifice, overwhelming material, but few organizing and directing minds. In all that has yet been done, they see a half-awakened Titan, striking about him at random, now crushing all he touches, and now himself receiving a blow in some unguarded part. But be should be wide awake, all-seeing, stern and collected, master of his resources, and, above all, unshaken in the steady will which shall carry him by the straightcat and shortest path to his goal.

I have no doubt there would be a change of opinon in this respect if any traiter, of the many that have been arrested, had been condemned and punished. The leniency which has been extended by our Government toward all political criminals would be properly understood, were the Rebellion once thoroughly crushed, but it is now considered as a symptom of indecision, if not of weakness. Cialdini's recent suppression of the Reactionary movement in the Neapolitan provinces, terribly severe as it is, has given great satisfaction to all friends of the Kingdom of Italy, which has been so importantly strengthened thereby. Russell's letters from the South, all of which have been translated and republished here, represent a savage mingling of contempt and hatred toward the North, which has no parallel among civilized races. People therefore ask, why this tenderness, this fear of increasing a feeling of hostility toward the Government, when that feeling aheady stands at an inhuman elimax !

For the past two months, therefore, I have been claced in the not very agreeable position of an apologist of our Government toward its own friends. I think I already perceive that the eager, generous sympathy which so cheered me on my arrival is growing lukewarm, and I can imagine a course of events in the future which would chill it into complete indifference. The fact is, our friends in Europe have been very near the point of suspecting that our Government either is not really in earnest, or labors under a weakness inherent in its form. The course of the Rebels, from the beginning, has been such as to give room for no similar doubts. The latter had the advantage of secret preparation, and the start which the imbecility of the previous Administration gave them; but this was counterbalanced by the great preponderance in power, of the loval States. Now, after nearly four months of war, little seems to have been done, except to fix the boundaries of the Rebellion, and to protect our Capital against attack. Washington is threatened, but Richmond is no danger! The suffering which was anticipated as a result of the blockade, and the ruined credit of the South, has not yet exhibited itself. The final triumph of the Federal authority is therefore, though probable, colored with a tint of uncertainty. This was not the case three months ago.

We have lost something of the prestige which good cause and the majestic uprising of the people gave us, not because of anything that has been done, but because much that has been undertaken has not been well done. England went through with a similar experience in the late war with Russia. The fewest persons plant themselves on an immovable basis of principle: the simple fact of Success-especially success in the face of auticipation and probability-sways the sympathies of the masses. There is no use in saying that this ought not to be so. We must take things as they are.

One thing I have noticed, during my stay in Germany. The London agent who forwards the telegrams of American news to the principal German papers, generally gives the most unfavorable version. For instance, the New-York mail of July 24th contained the correct account of the battle of Bull Run, disproving the first reports of immense slaughter, loss of all the artillery and munitions of war, etc. Yet the London dispatch gave only the latter. Col. Sigel's victorious retreat was in like manner represented as a complete defeat. The accounts are afterward corrected, it is true, but something of the first unfavorable impression always remains. Fortunately, the two most widely-read journals of Prussin-the National-Zeitung of Berlin, and the Kölnische (Cologne) Zeitung-have very able and intelligent New-York correspondents.

The venerable J. B., it is well known, never suffered seriously from a lack of the article of vanity, but his supply is really greater than I had anticipated. In this place is published the Almanac de Gotha, the most aristocratic calendar in the world, containing "the only reliable pedigrees and portraits of the crowned heads. Well-last Summer, the publisher was surprised the reception of a portrait of Miss Harriet Lane, forwarded by her uncle, with a request that it be engraved for next year's Almanac, as our republican rulers had a right to appear in the company of the reigning families. habit of many of our politicians to pay for having their portraits in the illustrated papers, but I had hoped that our late Executive possessed a little too much dignity to knock at the door which was certain to be slammed in his face-as it was. Perhaps I ought not to disturb his ashes, but his historical picture is so near complete that this additional touch will not alter a feature.

-It is not pleasant to be away from home meh a crisis, and I am already preparing to return and share our fortunes to the end, whether that end be triumph or disgrace. In the eyes of Europe, after all that has happened, any solution of the struggle, other than the complete restoration of the Federal authority in the rebellious States, is disgrace.

The massacre of our wounded on the battlefield, the neglect of the dead Zouaves, and the burning of the hospital, are narrated in the German papers, and excite the greatest astonishment and horror. "Such things have not happeued in Europe, with all her wars, for more than a hundred years," said an old statesman to me, the other day: "when the rebellion is crushed, it will be hard for you to call those barbarians 'fellow-citizens!'

A NEGRO MURDERER HUNG BY A MOB.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin gives the following acount of the hanging of a negro by a mob in that cit; a few days since. It will be recollected that two negroes insulted a couple of white women, and when called to account for it by two men, they attacked them with knives, killing one and wounding the others The negroes were arrested and put in jail. At night the fire-bells were rung, a mob collected, and the scene which followed is thus described: As they took Clark out of the hall toward the side-

walk, he was struck and pounded by man after man, he sometimes falling down, when they would jump upon him, and then, raising him again, they would strike him with their fists and clubs, and imprecations and exclamations similar to some we have already mentioned. At first he cried out more or iess, but there was so much noise and fury that it was impossi-ble to distinguish what he said, and he soon became perfectly silent. On reaching the sidewalk, they started off with him down Jackson street to Huron. Part of the time they carried him along, he appearing to be unable or unwilling to walk, and a part of the time they made him walk, some of them shoving him along, and helping him along in one way or another. At the jail there had been one or two pistol-shots, and At the jail there had been one or two pistol-shots, and there were two or three other reports on the way afterward. Reaching Huron street, they stopped on the corner awhite, and tried to get a light from Warncke's tavern, but he put his lights out on hearing them coming, and they passed on. Reaching the corner of Milwankee and Huron streets, near the residence of Carney, they stopped again and lighted the street-lump to satisfy themselves that they had the right one. The negro had previously told them that he was another person. Satisfying themselves, they started off again, person. Satisfying themselves, they started off again, I formal could to morton street and prod prumit and

THE SUNDAY PRINCIPLE. going to the building of Engine Company No. 6. They took him into the building a little after I o'clock on Sunday morning, a few persons who had followed them down also going inside with them.

"In the engine-house he was given a trial, as they called it, and the negro here conversed some, insisting that they had got the wrong person. Having satisfied themselves that the fellow was guilty, they again started off with him, dragging him from the engine-house by means of a rope which ran about the back part of his neck and through his mouth. They left the engine-house at 2 a. m., having been in there nearly an hour, and the outside crowd that had followed them down had meanwhile mostly left. Going from the engine-house the crowd could not have numbered over 100 or 200. They dragged him down through Enst Water street, over the pavement, and, when between Buffalo and Detroit streets, some one with a piece of plank in his hand ran up to the negro from the sidewalk and struck him with it over the head several times. Reaching Buffalo street they turned toward Main, and halted at a large pile-driver standing in Baffalo street, a little way from East Water street. They stood Clark against one of the posts of the pile-driver, and he slowly put his arm around it, but said nothing, as far as could be heard. About this time some one struck him on the head with his fist, and Clark fell over between the timbers that rest upon the earth.

"He was picked up, and one man took the rope that

"He was picked up, and one man took the rope that was about his neck, and went partially up the ladder reaching to the top of the pile-driver, and slipped the rope over one of the rounds, descended and hauled him up, and then tied tope.

"As Clark ted from the earth he partially itself its land."

"As the body of the rope, but a

rope over one of the rounds, descended and hauled him up, and then tied rope.

"As Clark ted from the earth he partially raised his hands, to take hold of the rope, but a man near him seized his arms and pulled them down, and about 2½ a.m., en the 8th of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861, his spirit was ushered into the presence of the Almighty, having taken its flight from his body which hung there daugling from a gallows to which he had been lifted by twenty-five to fifty human beings. There were, perhaps, one or two hundred hesides, who stood around and witnessed the terrible spectacle.

terrible spectacle.
"The crowd dispersed, and Clark hung there half an hour or so, when some policemen out him down and removed him to the dead-house at the police sta-

" Sunday an inquest was held on the body of Darby "Sunday an inquest was held on the body of Darby Carney, and the verdict was that he came to his death from wounds inflicted by a knife in the hands of Junes Shelton, and that Marshall Clark was access by to the murder. The verdict also commanded the apprehension of Shelton. Ellis, who was stabbed, is about again, and Brady is getting along as well as could be expected."

The papers justly censure the police of Milwaukee who were frightened out of their wits, and permitted the mob to execute their bloodthirsty purposes without

A BEAUTIFUL LETTER.

The Washington Star prints the subjoined intercepted letter, addressed to Extra Billy Smith, suppressing the name of the writer. "We print it," says The Star, " to show the fact that there are parties at the North engaged in assisting the enemies of the Union, who require to be dealt with promptly as pub lic enemies, as well as to show the character of the falsehoods to which they resort to stimulate the traitors of the South to greater exertions:"

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

Han. William Shith, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Wa MY DEAR SIR: This note I send to Franklin, Simp

son County, Ky., care of _____, esq., who I expect will put it in the Post-Office at Mitchellsville, Robertson County, Tenn. Letters will reach me by his direction.

Inclosed you will find some interesting if not im

Portant slips.

You are perhaps aware that Mr. Austin E. Smith was recently arrested in this city, and is now confined in Fort Lafayette, in the vicioity of Fort Hamilton, Kings County, N. Y. Col. Martin Burke is the com-

in Fort Lafayette, in the vicioity of Fort Hamilton, Kings County, N. Y. Col. Martin Burke is the commander of the fort. My efforts to obtain an interview with Mr. Smith have been in vain.

Algernon R. Wood, esq., counsel for the Baltimore Commissioners, is from Virginia, and represented Frederick County in the House of Representatives while you were Governor of the Old Dominion. He will perhaps ask for a "writ" in the case of Mr. Smith. Whether Sheriff Campbell will call upon the military force of the county to assist him remains to military force of the county to assist him remains to Ex-Minister Charles James Faulkner was arrested

in Washington a few days ago, and will, no doubt, be conveyed to Fort Lafayette. A Mr. Williams of Nor-folk and Mr. Mair of Charleston were taken there a

few days ago.

The letter of Mr. Howard of Baltimore speaks for itself.

the letter of Mr. Howard of Battimore speaks.

The South lost many gallant and precious lives at the great battle at Manussas, but the defeat of the Federal Abolition army under Lieut.-Gen. Scott was disastrous in the extreme. We hear nothing but crimination and recrimination among the Federal soldiers. The officers charge the defeat upon the men, and the men charge it back upon the officers. The officers of the 13th New-York had a dreadful light a few days ago. The 4th Pennsylvania, 8th and 1 ith New-York, and the Fire Zouave Regiments, are charged with cowardice in Gen. McDowell's report of Bull Run. The returned volunteers refuse to refullist, and many of them openly declare that the leaders at Washington are a pack of "infernal Abolition speculators." If emare a pack of "infernal Abolition speculators." If employment could be had, but few would go to war against the South. To get recruits, a bounty of from rty to forty dollars is now offered.

In this section every business, trade, and calling, is going to ruin. Thousands are suffering for the neces-saries of life. Hundreds of fine stores in this city cannot now find tenants rent free. Stores that rented in peace times, when we enjoyed the commerce of the South and South-West, for from \$20,000 to \$100,000. South and South-West, for from \$20,000 to \$100,000, cannot now be rented upon any terms. Protests, and suspensions, and failures, are daily noted. Trials, privations, and disasters, come to every household. With the triumph of Northern political Abolition, rain has set her wasting seal upon everything.

Secretary S. P. Chase came here a few days ago and told the New-York banks that all was lost unless they made prompt and liberal loans to the Washington Government.

The tariff and direct-tax measures of the last Con-

The tariff and direct-tax measures of the last Congress are strongly condemned by the people.

The returned soldiers complain of bad food, bad clothing, bad pay, bad officers, and devilish Abolition leaders at Washington.

The Federal Abolition army got crushed at Bull Rom, and the people begin to demand peace. I tell them here that they will get peace just as soon as President Lincoln abandons the idea of subjugating the South by force of arms, for the purpose of abolishing Slavery. Throughout this section the civil power is completely subjected to the military power. The despotism of Abolitionism reigns supreme. There is no liberty for those who will not bend the knee or sing hosannas to Northern political fanatticism.

Northern political fanaticism.

I am afraid you will hardly be able to read what I We get but little news from the Federal army, as

information is expressly prohibited. I am informed that Gen. McClellan says the war is now to be fought by artillery, and especially beavy guns. I hope you will meet him with as long and as large guns as he rings against you.

Returned prisoners from Manassas and Richmond

say that the Southern officers are perfect gentlemen, and they all speak of being kindly treated by the We are just informed that Gen. Ben McCullocu has

We are just informed that Gen. Den and killed their defeated the Federal army in Missouri, and killed their best general—I mean Gen. Lyon. My brother was at the battle of Manassas. You may My brother was at the battle of Manassas.

chance to see him; and if he can read this note I would be glad, and the slips also. Should you chance to see him, just say myself and family are petty well. If myself and Mr. Wood can serve Mr. A. E. Smith we will do it, I assure you.

The people complain very much because President
Lincoln refuses to exchange prisoners. But more

Hoping to hear from you, and with best wishes, I

remain yours truly.

P. S.—Should you write you must inclose your letter to Mr. ***, and he will send it to me.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—Without one-bundre's part of the fuss which preceded and accompanied the laying of the great Atlantic Cable, which lasted for two hours—a cognate enterprise of four times the importance is going on rapidly, and to completion. In fact, so very quietly is it being done, that even our own people are scarcely aware how fast the wires of the Pacific Telegraph are stretching across the continent. If no unforescen accident happens, the western half of the line, between San Francisco and Salt Lake City, will be in working order before the snow fallain such quantities as to prevent operations. On the castern side the line is aiready up to the head of the Great American Desert, nearly 300 miles west of Fort Kearney; and there are strong hopes that the whole line will be in working order from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the 5th of December next. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance—socially, politically, and commercially—of this great link between the two shores; and it is no matter of wonder that the Californians are waiting impatiently for the first flash over minns are waiting impatiently for the first flash over will california be bound to her Eastern mother by will California be bound to her Eastern mother by will California be bound to her Eastern mother by will California be bound to her Eastern mother by lines that oven receiving will be slow to break. THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.-Without one-bundre'h